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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

10 11 William Mix, 12 13 Plaintiff, 14 15 v. 16 Ocwen Mortgage Servicing, Inc. 17 and Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC, 18 19 Defendants.	20 21 Case No.: 22 23 COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES 24 PURSUANT TO THE 25 TELEPHONE CONSUMER 26 PROTECTION ACT, 47 U.S.C. § 27 227, ET SEQ. AND JURY 28 DEMAND
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21 **INTRODUCTION**

- 22 1. The Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”), 47 U.S.C. §227 et seq.
23 was designed to prevent calls like the ones described within this
24 complaint, and to protect the privacy of citizens like Plaintiff. In enacting
25 the TCPA, Congress intended to give consumers a choice as to how
26 creditors and telemarketers may call them, and made specific findings that
27 “[t]echnologies that might allow consumers to avoid receiving such calls
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are not universally available, are costly, are unlikely to be enforced, or place an inordinate burden on the consumer. TCPA, Pub.L. No. 102–243, § 11.

2. Toward this end, Congress found that:

[b]anning such automated or prerecorded telephone calls to the home, except when the receiving party consents to receiving the call or when such calls are necessary in an emergency situation affecting the health and safety of the consumer, is the only effective means of protecting telephone consumers from this nuisance and privacy invasion.

Id. at § 12; *see also Martin v. Leading Edge Recovery Solutions, LLC*, 2012 WL 3292838, at *4 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 10, 2012) (citing Congressional findings on TCPA’s purpose).

3. Congress also specifically found that “the evidence presented to Congress indicates that automated or prerecorded calls are a nuisance and an invasion of privacy, regardless of the time of call....” *Id.* at §§ 12-13. *See also, Mims v. Arrow Fin. Servs., LLC*, 132 S. Ct. 740, 744 (2012).

4. Plaintiff [NAME], by Plaintiff’s attorneys, brings this action to challenge the conduct of Ocwen Mortgage Servicing, Inc. (“OMS”) and Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC (“OLS”) (collectively “Ocwen” or “Defendants”), with regard to attempts by Defendants to unconscionably and abusively collect a debt allegedly owed by Plaintiff. Further, Plaintiff brings this action for damages and any other available legal or equitable remedies resulting from the actions of Defendants in its negligent and/or willful violations of the TCPA.

5. The statute of limitations is tolled due to the commencement of a class action based on the same or similar allegations in the matter of *Keith Snyder, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated v. Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC*, Case No. 1:14-cv-8461, filed against Defendants on

October 27, 2014 in the Northern District of Illinois. *See America Pipe & Construction Co v. State of Utah*, 414 U.S. 538.

6. Plaintiff makes these allegations on information and belief, with the exception of those allegations that pertain to Plaintiff, or to Plaintiff's counsel, which Plaintiff alleges on personal knowledge.

7. While many violations are described below with specificity, this Complaint alleges violations of the statutes cited in their entirety.

8. Any violations by Defendants were knowing, willful, and intentional, and Defendants did not maintain procedures reasonably adapted to avoid any such violation.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. Jurisdiction of this Court arises pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b), and 28 U.S.C. § 1367 for supplemental state law claims.

10. This Court has federal question jurisdiction because this action arises out of Defendants' violations of federal law. 47 U.S.C. § 227(b); *Mims v. Arrow Fin. Servs. LLC*, 132 S. Ct. 740 (2012).

11. Because Defendants conduct business within the State of Washington, personal jurisdiction is established.

12. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because Defendants conduct business within this judicial district.

PARTIES

13. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a resident of the City of Monroe, County of Snohomish, State of Washington.

14. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a "consumer" as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (39).

15. Defendant OMS has its principal place of business in Frederiksted, St. Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

16. Defendant Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC has its principal place of business in the City of West Palm Beach, in the State of Florida.

17. Defendant OMS is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a corporation and a “person,” as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (39).

18. Defendant OLS is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a limited liability company and a “person,” as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (39).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

19. Between April 2, 2011 through early 2016, Defendants called Plaintiff on Plaintiff’s cellular telephone number ending in 1553 via an “automatic telephone dialing system” (“ATDS”), as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(1), using an “artificial or prerecorded voice” as prohibited by 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A).

20. This ATDS has the capacity to store or produce telephone numbers to be called, using a random or sequential number generator.

21. When Plaintiff would answer the calls from Defendants, there would often be a silence, sometimes with a click or a beep-tone, before an Ocwen representative would pick up and start speaking.

22. Sometimes, Plaintiff would receive calls from Defendants in which the caller was a recorded voice or message, rather than a live representative.

23. In total, Plaintiff has received at least 1,346 calls from Defendants on Plaintiff’s cellular telephone.

24. For example, Plaintiff received approximately 823 calls in 2013, averaging 2.3 calls every day. Plaintiff also received numerous calls after 9 pm.

25. During the course of the calls, Plaintiff revoked any type of prior express consent, if prior express consent ever existed, by stating that the calls were not necessary and that he refused to make payments.



26. Each of these calls was an attempt to collect on a consumer debt allegedly due and owing by Plaintiff.
27. The calls by Defendants to Plaintiff's cell phone continued, even after Plaintiff's oral revocation.
28. These calls were made by Defendants or Defendants' agent, with Defendants' permission, knowledge, control, and for Defendants' benefit.
29. As a result, the telephone calls by Defendants, or its agent(s), violated 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1).
30. Through Defendant's actions, Plaintiff suffered an invasion of a legally protected interest in privacy, which is specifically addressed and protected by the TCPA.
31. Plaintiff was personally affected, becoming frustrated and distressed that, despite Plaintiff's refusal to pay, Defendants continued to harass Plaintiff with collection calls using an ATDS.
32. The unrelenting, repetitive calls disrupted Plaintiff's daily activities and the peaceful enjoyment of Plaintiff's personal and professional life, including the ability to use Plaintiff's phone. Plaintiff became depressed and withdrawn as a result of the constant calls.
33. The calls placed by Defendants to Plaintiff were extremely intrusive, including Plaintiff's relationships with close family members. Specifically, Plaintiff began to ignore or send to voicemail many incoming calls from unknown numbers, out of frustration in dealing with Defendants' unwanted and intrusive calls. In doing so, Plaintiff missed important communications from friends and family.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

**NEGLIGENT VIOLATIONS OF THE
TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT (TCPA)
47 U.S.C. § 227**

34. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
35. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants constitute numerous and multiple negligent violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq.
36. As a result of Defendants' negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq., Plaintiff is entitled to an award of \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).
37. Plaintiff is also entitled to and seeks injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

COUNT II

**KNOWING AND/OR WILLFUL OF THE
TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT (TCPA)
47 U.S.C. § 227**

38. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
39. Each call after Plaintiff requested Defendants stop calling Plaintiff's cell phones constitutes a knowing and/or willful violation of the TCPA.
40. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants constitute numerous and multiple knowing and/or willful violations of the TCPA, including but not

1 limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. §
2 227 et seq.

3 41. As a result of Defendants' knowing and/or willful violations of 47 U.S.C.
4 § 227 et seq., Plaintiff is entitled to an award of \$1,500.00 in statutory
5 damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)
6 (B) and 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C).

7 42. Plaintiff is also entitled to and seeks injunctive relief prohibiting such
8 conduct in the future.

9 **COUNT III**

10 **NEGLIGENCE**

11 43. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this
12 Complaint as though fully stated herein.

13 44. Defendants had a duty to use care to not infringe on Plaintiff's privacy
14 rights when collecting on alleged debts and not calling Plaintiff hundreds
15 of times to harass and/or abuse Plaintiff.

16 45. Defendants breached that duty by calling Plaintiff on Plaintiff's cellular
17 telephone an excessive number of times, as discussed above.

18 46. Plaintiff was harmed and suffered injury as described above.

19 47. The negligence of Defendants was a substantial and proximate factor in
20 causing Plaintiff this harm and injury described above.

21 48. As said conduct was carried out by Defendants in an oppressive,
22 malicious, despicable, gross and wantonly negligent manner, said conduct
23 demonstrates Defendants' conscious disregard for the rights of Plaintiff. As
24 such Plaintiff is entitled to recover punitive damages from Defendants in
25 addition to her special, compensatory, and general damages.
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COUNT IV

NEGLIGENCE PER SE - TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

49. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.

50. The Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("TCPA"), 47 U.S.C. §227 et seq. was designed to prevent calls like the ones described within this complaint, and to protect the privacy of citizens like Plaintiff.

51. Thus, Plaintiff is within the protective class which the TCPA is designed to protect.

52. As described above, Defendants breached their duty when they violated the TCPA.

53. Defendants' violation of the TCPA was a substantial and proximate factor in causing Plaintiff this harm and injury described above.

54. As said conduct was carried out by Defendants in an oppressive, malicious, despicable, gross and wantonly negligent manner, said conduct demonstrates Defendants' conscious disregard for the rights and safety of Plaintiff or their family. As such Plaintiff is entitled to recover punitive damages from Defendants in an amount according to proof at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that judgment be entered against Defendants, and Plaintiff be awarded damages from Defendants, as follows:

- Statutory damages of \$500.00 for each negligent violation of the TCPA pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B);
- Statutory damages of \$1,500.00 for each knowing and/or willful violation of the TCPA pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B) and 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C).

- A permanent injunction, restraining and enjoining Defendants from communicating with Plaintiff in a manner that violates 47 U.S.C. § 227;
- Actual, special general, compensatory, and punitive damages;
- Reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit; and
- Any and all other relief that the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

55. Pursuant to the seventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, Plaintiff is entitled to, and demands, a trial by jury.

Dated: May 4, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Sarah T. McEahern

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